Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1.-68. (Cancelled)

69. (Previously presented) A method of treating, preventing, or delaying development or progression of prostate cancer comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody; and

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to a subject under conditions effective to treat, prevent, or delay the development or progression of prostate cancer.

70. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 69, wherein the prostate cancer is metastatic.

71. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 70, wherein the metastatic prostate cancer involves a bone marrow or a lymph node metastasis.

72. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the administering is carried out parenterally.

73. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 72, wherein the administering is carried out intravenously.

74. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the administering is

carried out by intracavitary instillation.

75. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the administering is carried out rectally.

76. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is administered following a prostatectomy.

77. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion binds live cells.

78. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of a monoclonal antibody and a polyclonal antibody.

79. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 78, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

80. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 78, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma having an ATCC Accession Number selected from the group consisting of HB-12101, HB-12109, HB-12127, and HB-12126.

81.-82. (Previously Cancelled)

83. –94. (Cancel)

Claims 95.-123. (Previously cancelled)

124. (Previously presented) A method of treating, preventing, or delaying development

or progression of prostate cancer comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody is labeled with the radiolabel ^{90}Y; and

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to a subject under conditions effective to treat, prevent, or delay the development or progression of prostate cancer.

125. (Previously presented) A method of treating, preventing, or delaying development or progression of prostate cancer comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody is labeled with a radiolabel, and wherein the radiolabel is a beta- or gamma-emitter; and

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to a subject under conditions effective to treat, prevent, or delay the development or progression of prostate cancer.

126. (Previously presented) A method of treating, preventing, or delaying development or progression of prostate cancer comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody is bound to a cytotoxic drug of bacterial origin; and

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to a subject under conditions effective to treat, prevent, or delay the development or progression of prostate cancer.

127. (Previously presented) A method of treating, preventing, or delaying development or

progression of prostate cancer comprising:

providing an antibody or antigen binding portion thereof which binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen which is also recognized by a monoclonal antibody selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody, wherein the antibody is bound to a cytotoxic drug of plant origin; and

administering the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof to a subject under conditions effective to treat, prevent, or delay the development or progression of prostate cancer.

128. (Previously cancelled)

129. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen that is also recognized by monoclonal antibody J591.

130. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen that is also recognized by monoclonal antibody J415.

131. (Previously cancelled)

132. – 135. (Cancel)

136. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 69~~, 83, 89,~~ or 126, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

137. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 69, ~~83, 89,~~ or 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is internalized with the prostate specific membrane antigen.

138. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 69~~, 83, 89,~~ or 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is selected from the group consisting of a Fab fragment, a F(ab')2 fragment, and a Fv fragment.

139. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 69~~, 83, or 89~~, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof further comprises a cytotoxic drug.

140. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 139, wherein the cytotoxic drug is selected from the group consisting of a therapeutic drug, a compound emitting radiation, molecules of plant, fungal, or bacterial origin, biological proteins, and mixtures thereof.

141. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 140, wherein the cytotoxic drug is a compound emitting radiation.

142. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 141, wherein the compound emitting radiation is an alpha-emitter.

143. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 142, wherein the alpha-emitter is selected from the group consisting of ^{212}Bi, ^{213}Bi, and ^{211}At.

144. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 141, wherein the compound emitting radiation is a beta-emitter.

145. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 144, wherein the beta-emitter is ^{186}Re.

146. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 144, wherein the beta-emitter

is ^{90}Y.

147. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 141, wherein the compound emitting radiation is a gamma-emitter.

148. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 147, wherein the gamma-emitter is ^{131}I.

149. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 141, wherein the compound emitting radiation is a beta- and gamma-emitter.

150. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 140, wherein the cytotoxic drug is a molecule of bacterial origin.

151. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 140, wherein the cytotoxic drug is a molecule of plant origin.

152. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 140, wherein the cytotoxic drug is a biological protein.

153. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 69~~, 83, or 89~~, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof further comprises a label.

154. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 153, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a biologically-active enzyme label, and a radiolabel.

155. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 154, wherein the label is a radiolabel selected from the group consisting of ^{111}In, ^{99}mTc, ^{32}P, ^{125}I, ^{131}I, ^{14}C, ^{3}H and ^{188}Rh.

156. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 69~~, 83, 89,~~ or 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is effective to initiate an endogenous host immune function.

157. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 156, wherein the endogenous host immune function is complement-mediated cellular cytotoxicity.

158. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 156, wherein the endogenous host immune function is antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity.

159. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 69~~, 83, 89,~~ or 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is in a composition further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient, or stabilizer.

160. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 69~~, 83, 89,~~ or 126 wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is administered in conjunction with a second therapeutic modality.

161. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 160, wherein the second therapeutic modality is selected from the group consisting of surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, immunotherapy and hormone replacement.

162. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 161, wherein the hormone replacement comprises treatment with estrogen or an anti-androgen agent.

163. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 162, wherein the anti-androgen agent is an agent which blocks or inhibits the effects of testosterone.

164. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 126, wherein the prostate cancer is metastatic.

165. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 164, wherein the metastatic prostate cancer involves a bone marrow or a lymph node metastasis.

166. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the administering is carried out parenterally.

167. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 166, wherein the administering is carried out intravenously.

168. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the administering is carried out by intracavitary instillation.

169. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the administering is carried out rectally.

170. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof is administered following a prostatectomy.

171. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion binds live cells.

172. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the antibody is selected from the group consisting of an E99, a J415, a J533, and a J591 monoclonal antibody.

173. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the antibody is a

monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma having an ATCC Accession Number selected from the group consisting of HB-12101, HB-12109, HB-12127, and HB-12126.

174. –185. (Cancel)

186. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 126, wherein the antibody or antigen binding portion thereof binds to an epitope of prostate specific membrane antigen that is also recognized by monoclonal antibody J591

187. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, 124, 125, 126, or 127, wherein the method is a method of treating development or progression of prostate cancer.

188. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, 124, 125, 126, or 127, wherein the method is a method of preventing development or progression of prostate cancer.

189. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 69, 124, 125, 126, or 127, wherein the method is a method of delaying development or progression of prostate cancer.